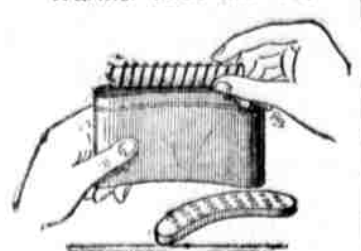


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The Welkom Warmer

Size 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, weight 4 1/2 ounces.

The only modern, safe, effective and reliable substitute for the antiquated Hot Water Bag.

No water to heat—no rubber to rot. Will last for years.

The Warmer is made of metal heated within one minute by the lighting and insertion of a paper tube containing a blazeless, smokeless and odorless fuel generating a uniform heat which lasts over two hours at a cost of less than one cent. It is curved to fit any portion of the body and held in place by means of a bag and belt allowing the wearer to move about at will.

AS A PAIN KILLER

The Welkom Warmer has no equal. It can be put into constant action and is indispensable in cases of rheumatism, influenza, neuralgia, sciatica, etc.

By placing the Warmer on the affected part the heat being dry, not moist, bakes out the cold. Physicians say that the moist heat of the hot water bag will not cure but aggravate the ailments above mentioned.

Many have been said—not a single complaint.

Complete outfit including Warmer, bag, belt, coil and 10 tubes of fuel sent prepaid to any part of the U. S. for receipt of \$1.00.

If you wish to know more about this wonderful device write today for free descriptive booklet.

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Guckenheimer Pure
Rye

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JULES PERCHARD & FILS
CALIFORNIA SPARKLING WINES
We Deliver to Any Part of the City
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PRIMO
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KING AND NUUANU STREETS

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LOVEJOY AND CO.

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OPTICIAN
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Over May & Co.

FAIRCHILD BILL BRINGS CRITICISM

Homesteading Attacked and Defended at Public Hearing.

Strong support and strong condemnation for the new land plan of Senator Fairchild marked the hearing held on the bill last night by the ways and means committee of the Senate. The subject before the meeting was Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, containing a bill which Congress would be asked to pass, withdrawing all of the developed agricultural lands of the Territory from the application of the homesteading law and placing their administration in the hands of a commission to be appointed by the Governor. The system to be in operation over a period of fifty years.

W. O. Smith declared that "this measure is a vicious one and I can hardly discuss it temperately."

E. Faxon Bishop was equally certain that the idea could be applied successfully. "I am in favor of the general idea of that bill," said Mr. Bishop. "We have to do something and the time is now."

J. E. Cooke declared that if a plank embodying the land plan proposed had been inserted in the Republican platform, not one-half of the party candidates would have been seated in the houses of the Legislature. He also challenged Fairchild to submit the idea to a plebiscite.

Senator Chillingworth declared his support of the object sought to be obtained in the Fairchild bill, declaring that he had no confidence in the existing homesteading system.

Richard Ivers declared that the "present homesteading system is as bad as it could be," but did not care to commit himself on the general terms of the Fairchild plan.

Senator Judd took a conservative view of the situation, declaring that the land policy had to be looked at from the viewpoint of the nation and in preparation for ultimate Statehood. He did not approve of the Fairchild plan in its present form.

President Gilmore of the College of Hawaii pointed out the economic laws applicable to Territorial land development and insisted that success was linked with the cultivation of large areas of land under one central head.

W. B. Farrington showed that Hawaii is the only place where no public land is set aside for the benefit of the educational needs, and stated that the large revenues are obtained on the mainland from that source for educational purposes.

Ala Lewis, a member of the commission appointed by the Governor to study the land question before the amendments to the Organic Act were drawn up, told of the difficulties that beset the members of the commission in endeavoring to secure public hearings and the expression of the sentiment of the community.

Campbell Missing.

The entire absence of administration officials interested in the land question was a matter of comment when the meeting was called to order by Chairman Fairchild. In the Throne Room, with the exception of Auditor Fisher, no member of Governor Faxon's official family was present, the chairman stating that Land Commissioner Campbell had been asked to be present.

In calling the meeting to order, Chairman Fairchild explained that the resolution embodying the new land policy had been introduced in the Senate by the ways and means committee as a substitute to a resolution asking for the setting aside of a tract of government land on Kauai for the benefit of the College of Hawaii. The report of the committee and the resolution were read, and Fairchild then proceeded to explain the general terms of the bill it was proposed to ask Congress to enact.

He pointed out that the appeal to the Supreme Court from rules and regulations of the proposed commission would be sufficient safeguard, and asked for a "fair, frank and free discussion."

C. S. Desler began by asking Chairman Fairchild if it was the plan to withdraw all of the developed agricultural lands of the Territory from homesteading for a period of fifty years.

"It is," Fairchild replied. "We estimate, however, that that is an area as large as the developed lands that will be fully adapted to settlement by homesteaders."

The real views on the plan began to receive expression when Senator Judd asked W. O. Smith if he was opposed or favorable to the bill.

"I can answer that very briefly," was the reply. "I am not only not in favor of it, but I am very strongly opposed to it. It seems almost impossible that the men behind the idea are sincere in advocating it. It would remove the bulk of the public lands from possible homesteading for a period of fifty years, dropping all of the safeguards and all of the restrictions that have been applied through necessity."

"The speaker then went back to the time of Kamehameha III and his distribution of lands to the people, declaring that 'it would stand for all time as a monument to that great king and his advisers.' He spoke of the framing of the first homestead act in 1876 by Sanford Dole, then a member of the Legislature, and declared that the 'voice has come from across the water in no uncertain sound, declaring the absolute, imperative policy of the national government that Hawaii is to encourage the small farmer and divide up the land as much as possible, but not seriously interfering with established industries.' He stated that it was only May 10 of last year that Congress passed the land amendments to the Organic Act, and that it would place the Territory in an absurd light to go before Congress again and ask for an upsetting of the land law even before the present system had been given a fair trial."

"I believe that some of the amendments to the Organic Act were not

wise," declared Mr. Smith. "But we are bound to the principle, and the voice from Washington has been that the public lands of Hawaii must be subdivided."

Mr. Smith declared that the difficulties that had been encountered in homesteading were inherent and could only be overcome in course of time.

"To carry out the intent of this resolution and leave only the undeveloped lands for the homesteaders would be the greatest step backward since there has been civilized government in these islands," said Mr. Smith. "I am trying to speak temperately, but to carry out this plan would be nothing less than monstrous. Congress would never consider it. To set aside these revenues from the public lands for school purposes and the placing of the educational needs in this bill will deceive no one. It will certainly not throw dust in the eyes of Congress."

A False Banner.

Replying to Mr. Smith, Senator Fairchild declared that the "monstrousness applied to both sides of the question."

"We are sailing under a false banner of homesteading folly," he said, "and it is about time we admitted we are wrong. The value of the public lands is being dissipated without furthering the idea of homesteading and losing a government asset by the very failure of the homesteading policy to work out as planned. It is time that we were dedicated to the idea of the greatest good for the greatest number."

At the present time the land is going into the hands of the few and is being lost to the Territory forever. Alleged homesteaders are simply waiting to grab the developed land and then sell out. That is not the pioneering spirit upon which the homesteading policy is based wherever found. I claim the plan in this resolution will make the country and preserve revenue for the Territory."

Senator Chillingworth then asked W. O. Smith if he could point out one case where homesteading had been successful and that it was not possible for the plantations to acquire all of the homesteads by purchase within a period of fifteen years, with a corresponding loss to the Territory.

Mr. Smith practically conceded that this was so. Chillingworth then asked that he was favorable to some such plan as contained in the Fairchild resolution, where the public land and the revenue therefrom would be conserved to the Territory.

Some difficulty was experienced in identifying the remains yesterday afternoon, as there was uncertainty at first whether it was Clifford or his brother Chester who had been injured. Stanley Livingston, another brother, arrived first at the hospital, and later Captain Winter, Third Cavalry, who is the military instructor at Kamehameha schools, reached the hospital, accompanied by Mrs. Winter and Mrs. Clifford Livingston. Identification was established by Mrs. Livingston when she saw a ring taken from the body, and the news as published in the Bulletin in its second edition yesterday afternoon and first given to the public, was completely confirmed.

Livingston was well known throughout the islands and his death is deeply regretted. He was born July 23, 1877, in Quincy, O., and had been connected with the schools for four years. A little less than two years ago he married Miss Carpenter, who was then a teacher in the Kamehameha School for Girls.

Mr. Bishop then stated that it was the fixed policy of the United States government to fight the epidemic of new buildings, our school buildings are a disgrace to any civilized community. If these facts are not sufficient for the ways and means committee to get a handle on and attempt to find a remedy, then what is it?"

"The homesteading policy in the West did not run out people already there," said Mr. Bishop. "It was pioneering work that was encouraged. The Grand Mahele did not develop this country in the commercial sense. It was the industry in cultivating the land. The idea of a commission is a good one in preserving a great asset for posterity. If we are afraid to tell Congress what we need," concluded Bishop, "then our finish is in sight."

J. P. Cooke's Views.

J. P. Cooke was opposed to the bill. "You will remember," said Mr. Cooke, "that largely at the instance of our Delegate a special session was called for the purpose of putting through the amendments to the land law. Congress did not express its final approval until less than a year ago. It was thought the matter was settled. In September we had a convention of the Republican party. You will remember that the land question did not come up in any shape or manner. I say you have put a plank in the Republican platform to carry out the spirit of this resolution you would not have seated one-fifth of the Republican representatives elected in this last election. If the people had known what was on the outside and what was being 'chimed,' you would not have been elected. I challenge you, Mr. Chairman, to pass this bill and then submit it to a plebiscite."

HAWAII IMPORTING
75,000 TONS COAL

(Special Bulletin Correspondence.)

Washington, March 22.—According to a statement of the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor Hawaii imports about 75,000 tons of coal annually from foreign countries, about three-fourths of which has been supplied by Australia, the balance from Japan. In addition, an increasing quantity of coal is shipped from the United States, and this trade may be expected to develop further after the opening of the Panama Canal. The shipment of coal from the United States to Hawaii during the calendar year 1910 aggregated 61,655 tons, valued at \$184,214, as against 39,792 tons, valued at \$113,637 in 1909.

JOHN E. MONK.

The Australian premier, in opening the campaign there against monopolies cited the United States as a horrible example of a trust-ridden country.

YOUNG TEACHER'S DEATH IS QUICK

Struck By Train, Livingston Dies Shortly After Hospital Is Reached.

Clifford E. Livingston, business agent and registrar of Kamehameha schools, who was struck by an O. R. & L. train yesterday afternoon and badly hurt, died shortly after 3 o'clock, almost as soon as he reached Queen's Hospital, where he had been taken from the railroad station.

The police still adhere to the theory that Livingston's death was due at least partly to premeditation, that he was wandering, ill and despondent near the tracks when he saw the engine approaching and a sudden impulse caused him to hurl himself in front of it. Members of the family, however, are more inclined to the belief that the young man became bewildered when he found himself near the track and in his dazed condition did not know how to get out of the way. He had been ill for five weeks preceding the accident and a severe physical breakdown may have been accompanied also by a nervous debility.

It was learned yesterday afternoon that Livingston had gone for a walk along the beach at the suggestion of his wife, after he had complained of being tired of the walks he has been taking up Kulihi valley in an effort to regain health.

Engineer Boyd of the O. R. & L., giving his account of the affair, says that Livingston was walking down the track in the same direction as the train was running, and after stopping a moment, threw himself directly in the path of the engine, standing with his back to the onrushing train, arms folded.

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LARGE TOBACCO DEAL PENDING

Kona Company Expects to Get Record Crop and Sell It Entire.

The biggest deal ever consummated in Hawaiian tobacco is pending, and will be closed with the gathering of the biggest crop on record by the Kona Tobacco Company, which has its plantation at South Kona, Hawaii.

Local people interested in this company have received an estimate said to be close to 125,000 pounds for this season's crop, and within a few weeks W. H. Daniels, the expert who came from the coast to work with Jared G. Smith, will leave for the mainland to confer with mainland buyers regarding the sale of the entire crop.

A New York firm, which has taken some of this tobacco in the past, is again after the product, a cigar firm which will take the whole crop. Moreover, the Kona Tobacco Company's leaf has become noted in the trade already, so much so that inquiries have been received from competitors of the firm which bought tobacco here last year.

Carl Vogt & Sons, 176 Water street, New York City, who are large importers and packers of leaf tobacco, lately wrote the Hawaiian Promotion Committee, referring to the fact that another firm had tried some of the Kona tobacco and adding:

"We are desirous to get in touch with some raiser or company, other than the one we allude to above, in order to place this tobacco here. This company or individual raiser (referring to the Kona Tobacco Company) sold this tobacco here. It is well sorted, cured, etc. This is essential so as to facilitate its sale. We have good connections and can place such tobacco. Hon. Walter H. Evans, chief of insular stations, suggested we write you."

The work being done by Mr. Daniels with tobacco is the subject of high commendation by a local business man interested in tobacco raising. He said yesterday: "Daniels has shown the Territory how to raise and cure tobacco right, and as a result the crop of the Kona company this year ought to sell for from fifty to a hundred per cent better price than that of last year."

Effective work done by the fire-fighters who subdued the blaze on the Maunaloa hill Saturday night is responsible for the saving of much valuable timber land and a number of bungalows upon the Maunaloa ridge.

Forester Hosmer, who led the fire-fighters, prevented the fire from reaching dangerous proportions and, incidentally, saved many fine Koa trees. Hosmer states that the fire was not so damaging as at first reported, but that it required all of the exertions of the fire-fighters to confine it within the area of about thirty acres.

The fire started back of James Boyd's place, having its origin in a fire started by a Chinese servant. It spread rapidly, and it was not until after strenuous work by Hosmer, and Haughey and Rock of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, assisted by a number of trustees sent to Maunaloa by order of Sheriff Jarrett, that the blaze was brought under control and subdued.

BAIRD CONCERT.

The Hawaiian band, by general request, will give a concert at the Kakaia Mission this evening commencing at 7:30 o'clock. The following program has been prepared:

March—"Un-Pa" Brown
Overture—"Light Cavalry" Suppe
Intermezzo—"North Beach" Black
Selection—"A Runaway Girl"
..... Monckton
Vocal—Hawaiian songs, arr. by Berger
Selection—"American Airs" Conterno
Intermezzo—"In Cupid Arms" White
Finale—"Kid-Nee-Foot" Green
The Star Spangled Banner.

Weekly Bulletin \$1 per year.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

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SACRED BLDG. FORT ST.

It has been decided to hold the 1911 meeting of the American Library association at Pasadena, California, May 18 to 24.

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Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrup, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—*Child's Journal of Health.*

The signature of *Dr. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."
WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."
S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children."
NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."
M. E. ECKLUND, M. D.,
Omaha, Neb.

"During the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."
J. B. HAZZARD, M. D., New York City.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.
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Dresden Silk and Seal Leather

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BOYS' STRAW AND FELT HATS.
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